

No. 32 Vol. 53

ance of washing themselves less than once a week. If students and professional men would faithfully attend to this part of their duty, we should not hear men speak so often of bad health, beriberi, indigestion, and unfitness for study; and very many, who now find an untimely grave, would live to a good old age, free from these diseases, which in numberless cases run prey on the body.—There is nothing that would give the system as cheerful and agreeable tone as this. Aimer of tepid or blood warmth, with a flesh brush, or otherwise, should generally be used, especially by invalids. The skin should be carefully dried after washing, and the flannels worn next to the body should be changed; this should be faithfully repeated, according to the circumstances of the individual. By this the health would be secured that in thousand instances is now ruined,

Kentucky Gazette.

From the St. Louis Republican.

TRANSYLVANIA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Messrs. Editors.—This ancient and flourishing Medical School of the West, has more claims on the people of Missouri, than any other similar institution. We all know, that Kentucky has furnished a large number of the most industrious and enterprising cultivators of our soil, so that in habits, feeling and interests, there is between our citizens and the people of that state, a close identity. Who, among her sons, can ever forget the enchanting scenery of the luxuriant country that environs Lexington; and where should we expect their descendants, now in our own territory, to resort for medical instruction, if not to Transylvania?

The recent appointment of Professor Smith, to the chair of Theory and Practice, was an important step. He is well known, throughout the whole country, as a zealous investigator of medical science. As a teacher in Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia) and then, as a member of the faculty of the University of Maryland, he has earned laurels, that are now to add to the vigor and beauty of the Western School. To secure his election, Professor Mitchell relinquished his claims to that chair, although, as we learn, of the strongest character. Indeed, the published testimony of the graduates of the school, last spring, proves beyond a doubt, that the pretensions of that gentleman were of the highest order—yet, to strengthen the school, by the acquisition of a teacher, advantageously known to the South, he was willing to forego his claims, and to take the department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

It is well known to some of your readers, that Professor Short, who, for several years, had been the teacher of Materia Medica and Medical Botany in Transylvania, resigned his place. It is also stated, that Professor Mitchell had grown weary of the drudgery of the chemical department, and was desirous of getting into a practical chair. To meet his views, in some measure, the title of Professor Short's chair was changed, from Medical Botany to Therapeutics, the latter affording ample opportunity to introduce the various practical disquisitions which entered into the various lectures on Theory and Practice, given by Professor M. in the room of the late Dr. Eberle, and which gave such universal satisfaction.

The successor of Professor Mitchell in the chemical chair, has, we learn, greatly increased the stock of apparatus, and improved the arrangement of his department. The other chairs remain as at the last session.

A TRANSYLVANIAN.

From the Maysville Eagle.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

By a recent advertisement, I perceive that this popular institution is again fully organized. During the session of 1837 and 8, the chair of Theory and Practice became vacant by the demise of the lamented Eberle. It was doubted by the many friends of the institution, whether the death of this distinguished and learned Professor, would not prove a permanent loss to the school. Fully appreciating the talents and worth of Dr. Eberle; and sensible of the great loss sustained by his death, yet, I am inclined to believe that the appointment of N. R. Smith to the chair of Theory and Practice, will, in an equally eminent degree, maintain the interests of the school, and of this important branch of Medical science.

Dr. Smith is an individual well deserving the honor of an association with the distinguished professors of Transylvania. He has already filled, with profit to the institutions and honor to himself, Professorships in Jefferson Medical College, and in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. His intimate acquaintance with all the departments of Medical science; his profound literary education; added to a most happy and impressive manner of communicating his ideas, all conspire to render him admirably qualified to discharge the duties of his present highly responsible station.

Of Professor Drury, it is almost needless to speak, as his well earned reputation has rendered his name familiar to every individual in our country. He is truly a great man. Nature seems to have combined in him all the requisite qualities to constitute a man eminent in his department. His naturally keen and inquisitive mind, has been beautifully arranged and cultivated by education. His medical acquirements are of the highest order, being of the most superior character that America and Europe could afford. In investigating medical science, particularly surgery, Dr. Dudley is a true philosopher. Disdaining to be the servile copyist of his predecessors, he advances with a bold independence, and subjecting them to critical and minute analysis, and testing them by Philosophical deductions and well tried principles in actual practice, he is well prepared to receive truth and reject error. Combined with his habit of close thinking and reasoning, he has the most felicitous manner of presenting his thoughts to an auditory. He is naturally a teacher. Plain, dignified and chaste in his expressions; clear, concise and forcible in his reasoning; and illustrating his principles by cases in actual practice, he never fails to make the most dull of perception comprehend his positions.

Dr. Dudley's success in the practice of surgery is perhaps without a parallel; it

is indeed so great, that the published accounts are in Europe by some discredited. A physician wishing to establish a certain position, and quoting Dr. Dudley's success to favor his principle, still would not insist on the truth of the statements in his favor, as they so far exceeded any thing of which European surgery could boast. Dr. Dudley's boldness and originality of thought has led to many important improvements in surgery, and he may be safely reckoned as one of the greatest benefactors of the age.

Professor Cross is decidedly one of the most talented men of our country. Nature has endowed him with a most gigantic mind. The order, precision, and power of his reasoning, are truly astonishing. With a vivid imagination, quick perception, and sound judgment, is combined a most pleasing and eloquent manner of speaking. Being an intense student, and possessing a thorough medical education, he has been enabled to analyze the various works on his immediate branch; and with great research and most discriminating judgement, presents all the valuable parts of the science; which, added to many valuable original suggestions, renders his lectures of immense value. His purity of diction, graceful and dignified manners, thrilling eloquence, and fine personal appearance, all unite in a most felicitous manner to render him a favorite teacher.

Professor Mitchell, formerly of the Chemical department, is now occupying the chair of Materia Medica. This gentleman would be an ornament to any school. His literary education is of a superior kind, and his Medical studies having been under the supervision of the celebrated Rush, and his distinguished contemporaries, can scarcely be supposed to be less profound. The style of his composition is of the most pure, chaste, and eloquent character. In short, he is just such a man as his station and the times demand.

Dr. Peter has not hitherto been known as a professor in the Medical Department of Transylvania, but received that appointment recently. All who know him, however, acknowledge his worth. He has for some time been Professor of Chemistry in Morrison College T. U. and lectured on Chemistry to a private class. He is doubtless thoroughly acquainted with the theoretical and experimental parts of his department. Rumour also says, that he was once the instructor of a celebrated professor of Chemistry. Dr. Peter stands high as a man of sterling abilities, and is acknowledged by all to be eminently qualified to fill his chair in a most able manner.

Professor Richardson has been long in the school, and his extensive practice and intimate acquaintance with his branch, renders him a profitable lecturer. His eloquence is not great, but his plain style and familiar illustrations make his lectures useful.

Dr. Bush is adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and is doubtless one of the finest anatomists of the country. In his zeal for the promotion of anatomical pursuits, he is most untiring. The labors and responsibilities of this department, he meets with most determined resolution and unceasing perseverance. He furnishes his dissecting rooms with an abundance of the best materials, and is ready at all times to communicate information to those who apply. As a demonstrator, he is unsurpassed, combining a most intimate knowledge of the science with great dexterity in the use of the scalpel.

The above hasty sketch presents some of the advantages offered by Transylvania. This popular school—the parent institution of the West—is now in a complete state of organization, conducted on the most liberal principles, and possessing one of the best faculties in the United States. She bids fair to maintain her exalted station at the head of medical literature in the West.

LAMBDA.

The Charlottesville, Va. Advocate thus notices the appointment of Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, to a Professorship in the Medical Department of Transylvania. We admire the candor with which the Advocate, a paper printed in a town which boasts of a Medical School, speaks of a similar institution in a neighboring state. It shows that where envy and jealousy do not bear sway, justice can be done: "Dr. N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, has been appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. Dr. S. is said to have no superior in his department, and his appointment will render the Faculty stronger than it has been before since the foundation of the school."

TRANSYLVANIA.

A gentleman in Baltimore, writes his friend in this place, that Doctor Smith, late a Professor in the Medical Institute of that city, has accepted a chair in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University. The association of this distinguished individual, with Dudley, Cross and Mitchell, will make Transylvania not inferior to any school in the Union. Professor Richardson's great experience, if rightly appreciated, cannot but prove highly advantageous to the young practitioner. The extent and accuracy of Dr. Bush's information in his branch, renders him eminently useful; and for practical talent and ability in his department, Dr. Peter is surpassed by no professor on this side the mountains.—Kentucky Mirror.

A Moment.—One moment what an effect it produces upon years! One moment! Virtue, crime, glory, shame, woe, rapture, rest upon moments! Death itself is but a moment, yet eternity is its successor.

The Elections in Kentucky are over; of course all electioneering speeches of candidates are now out of place. But our Louisville Advertiser has been so often called for, by those desirous of seeing the reported speeches of the candidates of the Emporium of Kentucky, that to oblige those of our readers who have had no opportunity of seeing that print, we copy the following:

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

GREAT MEETING.—We are indebted to a friend for the following authentic account of the great meeting, held on Thursday evening last, corner of Bullitt and Water streets. The intense interest the addresses delivered on the occasion excited, impels us to lay the whole matter before the world without delay:

On Thursday, at a large meeting of the citizens of Louisville, convened for the purpose of hearing the candidates for the legislature, the meeting was addressed by Maj. Butler, Col. Morrison, Mr. Phipps, and Maj. McCallister.

Maj. Butler commenced by remarking the striking contrast exhibited between the placid, peaceful, and beautiful river, which rolled before him, and the loud tumult and party strife, which was then agitating the heart of the city. He then explained the relation in which he stood before the citizens. It was a glorious spectacle to see free, independent, and high-minded voters deliberating upon whom to bestow their suffrages. He stood there as their nominee. The Maj. then gave a detailed, and glowingly eloquent, and interesting history of the proceedings at the meeting held at the middle market, on Monday evening, at which, he contended, he had received 218 votes. He next proceeded to state his views in favor of the proposed law to give a lien upon steamboats in favor of the builders, &c., and concluded by expressing his determination, if elected, to do all that he could to advance the interests of Louisville.

Before the delightful impression produced by the rich music of his voice had subsided, the stand was taken by Col. Morrison. The plain, blunt honesty of the Col., as exhibited in his remarks, drew forth shouts of applause. "Gentlemen," said he, "do you see that river? She is the great avenue for the commerce of Louisville, I'll swear she is—I've known her ever since she was a little mountain stream—I have followed her from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi; I have followed her, and can beat Maj. Butler or any other man, at the helm—I am a candidate for your suffrages—if Maj. Butler is the nominee, I am the nominee (loud cries of hear! hear!)—Gentlemen, I have no doubt there may be some very respectable people among you, but the vast majority of you are a pack of d—d blockheads—"

(Here the Colonel suddenly left the stand to chastise some disorderly persons who had interrupted his remarks.)

Mr. Phipps succeeded him. He made some excellent remarks upon the danger which would threaten our institutions, if representatives were selected from any one class to the exclusion of others. It would produce legislation for that one interest, which would be partial and unjust. If the Legislature is composed entirely of rich men, laws will be made to trample down the poor. If it is composed of poor men only, the rights of the rich will be in danger. Major Butler is a man of wealth, I am poor. Elect us both and we will fairly represent the interest of all classes. (Loud cheers.)

Maj. McCallister next took the stand. He was the oldest candidate on the ground, excepting Judge Nicholas and Mr. Field. He had been out longer than Maj. Butler or either of the others, and had prior claims. At the meeting of Monday evening, there were present at least one thousand persons. All the votes given for other candidates did not amount to five hundred. I claim the balance, and I can fairly claim them, for who else could they have been intended for? He then proposed that either himself, or Col. Morrison, or Mr. Phipps should withdraw, and leave the other to battle Maj. Butler, and attempted to take the vote of the meeting upon their several claims. It was impossible to tell in whose favor the voices predominated. Maj. McCallister modestly thought that the noes were against himself; but a large number of the voters thought otherwise. It is to be hoped that he will yield to the latter opinion. He is an older citizen than Maj. B. and has prior claims upon our community. His style of eloquence is not so florid as Maj. Butler's, but it is considered by many as more argumentative.

R.

CURIOUS MEDICAL CASE.—We take the following from the Boston Medical Journal. The case is probably without a parallel:—

A Boneless Arm.—Mr. Brown, a worthy and industrious provision dealer in Drane street, now thirty six years of age, in his 18th year, had the misfortune to have the right humerus fractured nearly in the middle. He was holding under disadvantages, an enraged cow by the horns; in some unexpected movement of the unruly animal, both fell, and the bone in the right arm was broken in the fall. Under the care of a judicious surgeon, a reunion was favorably going on; but before a curative process had been completed, Mr. Brown accidentally had another fall, and broke open the old fracture again. Notwithstanding a most vigilant and untiring devotion to the injured limb, the divided extremities would not adhere; and, to the surprise of the medical attendant, the shaft of each part of the divided bone began to diminish in size, and shorten in length. By a gradual action of the absorbents, the whole of the arm bone, between the shoulder and elbow, was at length completely removed,

and that two, without an open ulcer, so that not a single vestige of it was left. It has now been in this state for many years, and probably will remain so for life, as there never will be a disposition for bony matter again in that place, nor even a cartilaginous or a condensed ligamentous substitute, which will materially change it from the present singular condition.

Mr. Brown presents the spectacle of one short arm and one long one, the right fore arm and hand are of a size to correspond with the sound on the left side, and under certain circumstances, are equally as strong. Ordinarily the right arm swings hither and thither, like a thing with a weight at the extremity; for the fore arm and hand, with reference to the division above the elbow, constitute a pendulum, oscillating according to the movements of the body. Although it is impossible to push with the defective arm, he can draw a burden towards himself with it as strongly and tenaciously as with the other; and, in so doing the muscles are elongated, so that the arm is extended to its original length. When the resistance is removed, the muscles instantly shorten themselves about six inches. To show the perfect nonresistance of the apparatus of muscles, arteries, veins and nerves in the soft, boneless space, we saw him twist the palm of the hand, the other evening, twice round, which consequently presented the strange anomaly of having all the apparatus of the arm twisted like the strands of a rope. In that state the pulsations of the brachial artery and all its branches and ramifications could be felt under the finger, though passing in gyrations, like a winding stair-case, twice round the soft, unresisting fleshy mass.

From the N. Orleans Picayune.

UNCLES, THE BANK ROBBER.—His goings, his outgoings, &c.—We promised yesterday to give some interesting facts in relation to Uncles, the individual who is now in the Second municipal prison on a charge of stealing jewels, &c., &c., from the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington City.

Some time in the early part of last week a gentleman, walking up St. Charles street, noticed a rich and to all appearance valuable bracelet negligently clasped to the wrist of a female in one of the bad houses which grace the upper side of that street—a bracelet which might do honor to the fur arm of any duchess in Europe. The fact he immediately made known to Capt. Harper, who set his wits to work in order to ascertain how she could have obtained a trinket so valuable.

On going to the house he found the prisoner, Uncles, busily engaged at a game of cards with the females, and apparently unconcerned as to any suspicion resting upon him. He was immediately arrested by Harper, and taken to his room at the St. Charles Hotel. On arriving there, Uncles declared positively that he had nothing but what he came honestly by, requesting that his trunks, &c. might be searched. Every thing was overhauled and nothing found.

At last Capt. Harper took an "account of stock" of the pockets of our gentleman, where the identical advertisement, detailing in full every thing that had been stolen, was fully set down and accurately described. "You appear to carry a list of all your stolen property," or something amounting to it, said Captain Harper. Taken unawares, Uncles turned pale and stammered forth an incoherent answer. He was, on the strength of the last circumstance, immediately taken into custody.

Harper next went to work in order to find some of the stolen property. At the house and on the person where the bracelet was first seen, he found that article, a unique and valuable affair, fully described in the advertisement, as "a large gold bracelet in the form of a snake, to go twice round the arm, scale work, with an emerald on the head, diamond eyes, rubies and emerald round the neck."

On the same girl was found a massive gold bracelet with three emeralds on the clasp, and one dozen splendid knives, forks and spoons—all articles of great value.

One thing leading on to another, Capt. Harper next found a ring and then an old fashioned but costly fan, the sticks of which were of mother of pearl inlaid with gold, as described in the advertisement. These were also found at a notorious house in St. Charles street, next door to where the first articles were discovered. In the same house a finger ring of no inconsiderable value was found on another girl.

On these different articles being shown to Uncles, he acknowledged having them in his possession, but would not say how he came by them. He had made presents of them to different ladies of his acquaintance—that was enough.

Harper's next visit was to a house in Perdido street, where he had "got wind" of some valuable articles. In possession of a girl named Ann Howard, he found a mourning ring with "W. G. R. Bates" inscribed inside; also a mourning locket, a pair of ear-rings, breastpin, &c.

In Bourbon street he also found a pair of earrings on a "girl of the town."

At a pawnbroker's in Chartres street named Newton, a brilliant breastpin and earrings, all diamonds, were found.—They were valued at from \$2,500 to \$3,000, but were pledged for \$150.

Another pawnbroker in St. Ann street, had in his possession earrings, necklaces, lots of valuable knives, forks, spoons, &c. which had been taken in security for \$160, and which were valued at from \$1500 to \$2,000.

In addition to these a valuable breast

pin, which Uncles himself spoke of, had been pledged to Messrs. Blair & Co. redeemable in Maiden Lane, New York.—This pin is represented as a brilliant of the first water. Uncles received fifty dollars on the strength of it.

Several other articles mentioned in the advertisement are scattered about the city, and will probably soon be brought to light by our indefatigable police.

We saw all the jewels at the Recorder's office yesterday, and a more rare and valuable collection has never come under our notice.

He now appears perfectly careless and indifferent—intimates that he can easily get bail in Washington—that others were engaged as principal in the robbery—that he can get clear without extra trouble—if by no other means, by dragging in accomplices who are well known in the District, and whose reputations, so far, are unsullied.

Uncles is a good looking man, light complexion, with brown hair, about five feet ten inches high, well and firmly made, and is what may be termed a half-and-half gentleman, a little touched with the blackguard—is either the smartest kind of a man or the greatest fool, we are inclined to think the latter, from the disposition he has made of his ill-gotten treasures.

He came down the river but said nothing—disposed of nothing on the route. He is now safely confined waiting an order from the authorities at Washington.

REV. HENRY B. BASCOM.

THE annexed notice of a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Kentucky, is from the Editors' Note Book, in the last Knickerbocker. It does no more than justice to the powers of the eloquent divine of whom it speaks:—

"When the hymn was concluded, Mr. Bascom arose. That first appeal, which is to the eye, was greatly in his favor. His person has a commanding presence, and as well in this particular as in the firm compressed mouth, the ample brow, and large searching black eye, he bears a very striking resemblance to Daniel Webster. The expression of his countenance was thoughtful and impressive.

Deep on his front engraven, Deliberation and public care; his look Drew audience and attention still as night, Or summer's noontide."

Naming his text in a voice deep, but slightly husky, he proceeded, somewhat tamely, as it appeared to us, although systematically, to lay down his premises, array his arguments, and marshal his proofs.—While we were yet in "a state of dubiety" whether or no his audience were not to be treated to a merely nebulous disquisition, of no particular merit, and asking mentally whether this could be the man whom Henry Clay had pronounced the greatest natural orator he had ever heard, when a brilliant thought, wreathed upon eloquent and original expression, captured our attention, and thenceforward, to the close of the discourse, we wist not that we were occupying a narrow spot in the middle of a crowded aisle—"cabinets, cradles, confined, bound in," with the thermometer at ninety. When once fully engrossed with his subject, (the progress and effects, of the Christian faith, and arguments in favor of its promulgation) every eye in the congregation was upon the speaker, and each heart beat quicker, as the glowing thoughts dropped from his tongue.—His smiles are vivid and striking, to a degree; his impressions of nature, and the comparisons which he draws from her external aspects, are not minute and in detail. They are upon a noble scale—"taking in whole continents and seas." Such was the character of that portion of his discourse wherein he spoke of the past ages, to whom the great volume of nature was as a sealed book, who saw no God in the works of his hand; who could read the stary rhythm of the heavens, survey the towering mountains, the rivers sweeping to the main; who could hear the roar of the great ocean, and the far sounding cataract, and see in all these no evidences of the Power who speak, and they existed.

He was scarcely less effective in describing the origin and spread of the Christian faith. The good seed had been sown, and for eighteen hundred years it had, in one way or another, been producing fruit. The germ expanded, and the tree had arisen and spread, until the nations of the world sat under his branches. Efforts had been made to root it out, and to destroy it. The lightning of persecution had smitten it—the axe of the wicked had sought to lop its boughs—the wild beast of the forest had whittied its tusk against its time-worn trunk—yet still in living green, it spread its inviting arms abroad, every where overshadowing evil with good. Kingdom after kingdom had arisen, flourished and fallen. The wrecks of dead empires—the long labors of emperors and kings, of principalities and powers—had passed away on that deluge flood of earthly grandeur, ever rolling onward to the ocean of eternity, yet still afar widened the blessings of Christianity. Like the beams of the sun, each ray had radiated in separate streams of light; but they were soon swallowed up in one glad effulgence, blessing all upon whom it fell, even as the common light of heaven.

These remembrances can afford the reader little save a faint idea of the general character of one or two of his positions and illustrations. The nervous style, the appropriate gesture, the beaming eye, may be imagined but must be seen to be realized. The very hesitation, which our orator occasionally manifests in making a selection from thoughts which are pressing for utterance, is in itself an

essential feature of eloquence; for when the key-word unlocks the treasure, the intellectual flood rolls on with a resistless force, the greater from having been pent up and kept back; while the speaker's language illustrates and adorns his thoughts, "as light, streaming through colored glass, heightens the object it falls upon."

A ROYAL BILLET DOUX.—The Sultan of Turkey has sent a letter of congratulation to the Queen of England, on the occasion of her coronation. It is a remarkable document in its form and substance; it is represented to us as being about 30 inches in length and between three and four inches broad; the penmanship is very careful and elegant, bearing in the margin the signature of the Sultan, with all the titles of the very high and puissant Seigneur, which from time immemorial have appertained to the principal representative of the Ottoman court. The paper is of a very fine manufacture, approaching to vellum in appearance.—This letter was put in an envelope, and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth sachet or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule. It is richly embroidered in gold, and a tassel and string of peculiar beauty of manufacture completes this unique billet doux. It is said that the Virgin Queen on hearing it interpreted, was suffused with smiles and blushes. The Sultan very poignantly laments he cannot make an offer of his hand, having already the four wives allowed by the Koran. Our namesake of London promises the Queen's reply. We shall publish it as soon as received.—N. Y. Age.

The honors paid to Marshal Soult and his carriage in London, have brought about a millennium between Mounser and John Bull. The French are in exaltation, and their papers are filled with a detail of the coronation.

TAKING A KING BY THE HORNS.—The odious Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, has had the mortification to find the German phlegm of his subjects too obdurate to yield to his tyranny. The chamber has kicked his new despotic constitution out of their house, and told him plainly to his teeth they will have none of it. They go for that of 1833. Ernest had the insolence to say he had managed 140 peers of the British realm as so many cabbage heads, and did not dream of resistance in his Hanoverian subjects.

No less than 175,000 newspapers were put in the London Post Office July 2. The mail was in consequence delayed.—The subject of course was the coronation.

SUMMER COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.—MR. EDITOR.—Let me recommend the use of the *Rhubarb plant* in the summer complaint in children.—For seven years past, I have used it in my family with the most decided advantage, and recommended it in a great many instances to others, and have never known it to fail of a cure. It is, besides, a delightful article; all children are fond of it—and when they are permitted to use it freely, they are never affected with summer complaints. The leaf stalks only are used; they are to be skinned, cut into small pieces, sugar sprinkled on them, (loaf sugar is best,) put into a saucepan covered tight, and stewed for 15 or 20 minutes. It forms a delightful conserve, and is best when spread on dry bread. With very young children, incapable of eating it thus, feed with a spoon. I believe all the gardeners about the city keep the *Rhubarb plants*; at all events, Samuel Feast, west end of Franklin street, has an abundant supply of it.

G. B. S.

DREADFUL SUPERSTITION.—The Rev. Richard Knill, the zealous agent of the London Missionary Society, at a meeting at Leeds last week, gave a thrilling and a dreadful account of a superstition which has lately been discovered in India, where the farmers are in the habit of fattening and killing boys, and cutting their flesh from their bones whilst they are yet alive, and sending a piece of their flesh to each of their fields or plantations, that the blood may be squeezed out of it on the soil before the child dies; this being done with the view of making the soil more fertile. Twenty-five boys, amongst the finest that could be found, were discovered by the British soldiery in one place under the care of the priests, fattening for slaughter; and in another place fifteen were found.

They were of course rescued, and put under the care of the collector; and it was believed the missionaries would take charge of the poor infants and bring them up in the Christian religion.—*Alb. Argus.*

FORREST'S ORATION.—The New York Evening Post says, that such is the demand, that 40,000 copies have been struck off; and it well says of this admirable effort: "It is an eloquent exposition of that generous and philanthropic political creed, which no body can fully conceive, and honestly endeavor to carry into effect, without imbibing somewhat of its nobleness in his own personal character."

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making Blackberry Syrup. This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1833 it was successful in more than one case of Cholera. The fruit is now in market, and the present is the proper time to make it.—*The Age.*

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.

To 2 quarts of juice of Blackberries, add 1 pound loaf sugar, 4 oz. nutmegs, 2 oz. cinnamon, pulverized, 4 oz. cloves, 4 oz. alspice, do. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of fourth proof brandy.

You will save many bitter tears by publishing the above in your valuable paper. From a tea-spoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is to be given. It may spoil practice, but it will save life.

